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The Law for Private Investigators

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**ליחצו כאן לשיחת חינם
עם חוקר פרטי מקצועי!**

הודעות חדשות מהפורום

- ... חשד ...
- ... נתונים על בני משפחה האם יעשה שימוש לרעה ...
- ... סיפור של אשה נבגדת ...
- ... מציאת חשבון בנק בשווייץ ...
- ... מסירת תביעה לנתבע ...
- ... נזקים לרכב מצולמים ומתועדים ...
- ... סחטנים בחסות עורכי הדין ...
- ... ברור על אחיו של שכן ...
- ... תוכנת תחקירן זהב ...

The Law for Private Investigators

Chapter One: General Instructions

- Definitions

In this law-

“**Private investigator**” - One who deals with attaining or collecting information from another person, and who provides this service for everyone with the exception of opinion surveys, or mass publicity;

“**Security services**” - Security services for the safety of a person or of property and maintaining an alarm system and other security devices.

- Licensing Committee
- A) The Legal Minister will appoint a licensing committee according to this law (to be further defined)

B) The committee will consist of seven members, including one district court judge who is not a government employee, one must be recommended by the Defense Minister, and one must be recommended by the Minister of Justice.

Chapter Two: Private Investigators

- Prohibition of Involvement

A person cannot work as a private investigator unless he possesses the approval of the committee and office responsible for private investigations.

- Qualification for Private Investigations

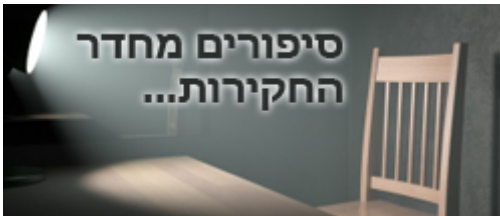
(A) A person will not be allowed to work as a private investigator unless he or she meets the following requirements:

- (1) The person is an Israeli citizen and resident;

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- (2) The person is at least 23 years of age;
 - (3) The person has completed 12 years of schooling in a recognized educational person's education to be of equal value;
 - (4) In the six years prior to the request, at least three years (either consecutively investigation methods –
 - (A) At a private investigation agency and under the direct supervision and guidance of a licensed private investigator;
 - (B) At a place and under conditions that the committee has recognized and with the approval of the committee;
 - (5) The person passed the exams regarding the laws of Israel and the laws of procedure determined by the Legal Minister;
 - (6) The opinion sees no reason to withhold the license, due to public security reasons, traits, or current behavior of the license seeker.
 - (C) In special cases the committee is entitled to forego the conditions of clause 4/
- Procedures in Granting a License
 - (A) The name of the person requested a license according to this law will be published and within a determined period during which any person can file an objection to the license to the requester.
 - (B) The committee appointed according to this law will provide both the license seeker (or his representative) with an opportunity to make claims and submit evidence and other people to express their opinions.
 - (C) The committee is authorized to collect evidence in order to use the authority vested in it.
 - Obligation of Loyalty

A private investigator will act with complete loyalty to his or her client, and the relationship are as the laws of the relationship between a messenger and a client.
 - Revelation of Findings and Ceasing the Investigation
 - (A) A private investigator will submit information that he or she discovered regarding the legal advisor (or a person authorized by the governmental advisor).
 - (B) Despite the statement in the aforementioned minor clause (A) a private investigator by the client, and if during his professional service to the client the investigator regarding the client then the investigator cannot disclose this information with the client.
 - (C) If the governmental legal advisor is convinced that the continuation of a private criminal investigation being conducted by the police, the legal advisor is entitled to cease his or her investigation; upon completion of the police investigation - the investigator and he or she will be entitled to proceed with the investigation.
 - Supervision

A private investigator will submit, according to the demands of the government (or authorized to do so), any information necessary to execute this law or any methods and means used in attaining and collecting information.

Chapter Three: Private Investigation Agency

- The Existence of an Agency without a License

A person cannot operate a private investigation agency unless he or she holds the appropriate license.

- Fitness to Operate an Agency

A license for operating a private investigation agency will not be given to a person who does not meet the following requirements:

- (1) He or she is a licensed private investigator;
- (2) He or she is at least 28 years of age;
- (3) He or she has at least five years of experience as a private investigator.

- Employment in Private Investigations

The owner of a private investigation agency shall not hire a person for an investigation unless he is a licensed private investigator; he is entitled, however, to hire a trainee who is not yet a licensed private investigator, provided that the trainee is supervised and guided by the agency director.

- Employee Supervision

The owner of a private investigation agency will take reasonable measures to ensure the proper behavior of those employed by his or her agency.

Chapter Four: Investigator Corporations

- Corporations of Private Investigators

- (A) A corporation is not entitled to open a private investigation agency or a branch of such an agency, unless it holds the license to do so granted by the committee.
- (B) A license shall not be granted to a corporation unless it meets the following conditions:
 - (1) The corporation is legally registered in Israel and has no limitation on the number of members;
 - (2) All the members and directors are private investigators, unless the committee determines otherwise; who is not a private investigator in accordance with the rules determined by the committee;
 - (3) The goal, as detailed in the corporation memorandum, is to deal in one of the following: organizing security services and actions related to these services, and it was determined that clause 6 of membership directive 2 does not apply.

- Prohibition on Participating in Profit

- (A) Whomever is not a member of the corporation of private investigators will not be entitled to receive a share of the company memorandum and its regulations or in any other document defining the company's profits unless he or she is one of the heirs of someone who has passed away while still a member of the corporation and as long as the deceased's share has not already been purchased.
- (B) A member's part in a corporation can be transferred to anyone suitable to be a member, unless determined otherwise in the corporation's documents.
- (C) If a corporation member has passed away or his/her license has been revoked, his share will be transferred as in the aforementioned clause (B), the corporation members will be required to purchase the share of the deceased member from the Legal Minister, with the approval of the Knesset Committee for Constitutional and Legal Affairs, regulations regarding the manner and time frame for purchasing the part of a deceased member's share, if the share of the deceased member's license has been revoked.

- Disciplinary Responsibility of Corporation Members

The maker of the corporation of **private investigators** performed a deed that would be considered a disciplinary violation, and so every member of the corporation violated the disciplinary rule unless he/she can prove one of the following:

- (1) The violation was performed without the member's knowledge and his/ about the deed;
- (2) The member took all the reasonable measures possible in order to prevent
- **Maintaining Responsibility**
The corporation cannot reduce the disciplinary responsibility of its members
- **Damage Responsibility**
In accordance with clause 13 of the damages directive [new version] 3, the corporation is considered partially responsible for any action or omission on the part of its private investigators.

Chapter Five: Organization of Security Services

- **Forbiddance of an Organization without a License**
 - (A) A person cannot establish an agency for security services or organize security services without a license issued by the committee.
 - (B) A person shall not act as a security guard for the types of security determined by the Knesset Committee for Constitutional, Legal, and Court Affairs unless the person has a license issued by the committee.
- **Restrictions on Issuing a License**
 - (A) A person cannot establish an agency for security services or organize security services without a license issued by the committee.
 - (B) A person shall not act as a security guard for the types of security determined by the Knesset Committee for Constitutional, Legal, and Court Affairs unless the person has a license issued by the committee.
- **Prohibition on Investigating Security Services**
A person or institution operating security services at an office or factory directly or indirectly, to manage a private investigation dealing with that office or factory for the purpose of any investigation shall not be allowed to search for documents found in that office or factory for the purpose of any investigation.

Chapter Six: Judging Discipline

- **Professional Ethics**
 - (A) The Legal Minister, after consulting the committee, shall determine rules regarding the professional ethics of a private investigator.
 - (B) The Legal Minister, authorized by the Knesset Committee for Constitutional, Legal, and Court Affairs, shall determine the regulations for employment under which a private investigator shall act as an investigator.
- **Disciplinary Committee**
 - (A) The Legal Minister shall appoint a judge to be chair of the disciplinary committee. The Legal Minister shall appoint the rest of the committee members one by one from a list of **private investigators** who are not private investigators, edited by the Legal Minister.
 - (B) The disciplinary committee will be subject to clauses 8 through 11 of the investigation law.

- Appointing an Examiner

The governmental legal advisor is entitled to appoint an examiner to examine a private investigator; the aforementioned examiner will have the authority of a supervisor according to clause 2 of the criminal procedure directive provided by the aforementioned directive.

- Complaints Regarding a Private Investigator

Complaints regarding a private investigator should be filed to the disciplinary governmental legal advisor or to the committee; the complainant is entitled in regards to a specific matter - to represent him/her and make the claim.

- Disciplinary Punishment

(A) A complaint was filed against a private investigator and the disciplinary committee found the investigator guilty of a violation of the law or one of the rules of professional conduct; the investigator has the opportunity to defend him or herself - that either a law or one of the rules of professional conduct was broken, or that the investigator is guilty of behavior unfitting the profession; the disciplinary committee shall take one of the following actions:

- (1) To warn the investigator;
- (2) To reprimand the investigator;
- (3) To withhold the investigator's license for a period no longer than three years;
- (4) To revoke the investigator's license and prevent the investigator from receiving a license again for a period of time or permanently.

(B) In addition to the aforementioned minor clause (A), the disciplinary committee shall:

- (1) Obligate the private investigator to pay for the costs of the legal proceedings; the investigator took bothersome or irritating means of protection;
- (2) Obligate the complainant to pay for the costs of the legal proceedings to the extent that the complainant to pay for the costs of the legal proceedings to the private investigator is acquitted and the committee has found the complaint to be filed in good faith.

- Disciplinary Law and Criminal Law

(A) Disciplinary law, according to this law, is not sufficient to delay or cancel disciplinary proceedings.

(B) If a private investigator was accused of acting in a manner that necessitates a disciplinary proceeding according to this law, the disciplinary committee is entitled to cease its proceedings if the disciplinary committee has reached its decision.

- Suspension of a License

If a complaint against a private investigator was filed with the disciplinary committee and the committee decided to suspend the license of the investigator until the end of the proceedings of the matter and best interest of the public require this; if the proceedings are extended for more than three months from the beginning of the license suspension, the suspension shall be extended by a court order.

Chapter Seven: Various Instructions

- The Validity of a License

The validity of a license, according to this law, is for one year and can be renewed unless the committee has found reason not to renew the license.

- Appeal

(A) The refusal of the committee to grant or renew a license according to this law, disciplinary committee according to this law, can be appealed by the accused the legal procedures for appeal will be determined in the regulations.

(B) A decision of the disciplinary committee that obligates the complainant to pay (2) can be appealed by the complainant in a court of law.

- Violations

Anyone violating clauses 3(A), 7, 9, 11, 13, 18(B), 19, or 20 shall be se a fine in the sum of ten thousand lira.

- Transition Instructions

Whomever worked as a private investigator on January 1, 1972 or dire and still worked in this framework on the day of publication of this law - for requesting a license outlined in clauses 4(A)(2) or 10(2), and the co conditions outlined in clauses 4(A)(3) through (5) and 10(3).

- Execution and Regulations

The Legal Advisor appointed to execute this law is entitled to instate ne

(1) Licensing fees;

(2) Internship routes

(3) The legal proceedings of the disciplinary committee

(4) The maximal fee for hiring security services.

- Implementation

This law will be implemented on July 2, 1972.

Golda Meir

Yaacov S. Shapira

Shnir

Prime Minister Legal Minister

President

private investigation

ליחצו כאן לשיחת חנינם והתייעצות דיסקרטית עם חוקר פרטי מנוסה

דיווח על תקלה תנאי שימוש מפת האתר

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